

The National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Only Eight-Page Daily in Washington.

A Republican newspaper whose editorial columns are devoted almost entirely to national, political, and local matters, all subjects being viewed from a broad, liberal party standpoint and treated independently, without regard or favor to persons or factions.

The news columns contain full and accurate reports of all matters at the Capital, together with general telegraphic news, special letters from a large corps of correspondents at home and abroad, reports being made without color or bias, the sole aim and object being to give the facts in the most convenient and attractive shape for all classes of readers.

The editorial page is vigorously and uncompromisingly Republican; the news columns are an unendingly independent.

The Daily (postage prepaid) per year, \$7; for six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2; one month, 65 cents.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

Eight Pages, - - - \$1.35 a Year.

Much of the force of the weekly edition of THE REPUBLICAN will be given up to the news of the Capital, but there will be in addition carefully selected stories and miscellaneous matter of general interest. Each issue will contain:

Full and careful reports of the proceedings of Congress when in session.

Appointments by the President.

Executive messages, and all interesting news from the Departments.

Abstracts of all laws passed.

Treaties with Indians and foreign nations.

All information from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency of interest to banks and bankers.

Weekly statements of the Treasury.

Rulings of the Customs and Internal Revenue Departments.

Special information for manufacturers.

Valuable statistics from the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury.

Full reports from the Agricultural Bureau.

Information in regard to public lands.

Consular reports.

News from the Pension Office.

Educational matters.

Interviews with the most prominent men of the nation, most of whom visit the Capital more or less frequently, on politics, art, science, etc.

In short, THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will contain a vast amount of interesting reading for every citizen of the nation, which it will give more fully and in greater variety than any other paper in the country. It will be a paper which the readers of other weekly, and even daily, papers will feel they cannot afford to be without. It is a paper for the people, and will be found to be worth many times the price of subscription to the farmer, the mechanic, the railway man, the banker, the manufacturer, the politician—in fact to every body.

The subscription price, per single copy, is \$1.35 per annum, payable in advance. A club of not less than ten papers, \$10, payable in advance, with an additional copy for one year for the person raising the club.

To aid in getting up clubs there will be sent, if desired, in one package, one month, 130 copies for \$7.50; 25 copies, \$4; 10 copies, \$2.50; 5 copies, \$1.50—payable uniformly in advance.

Sample copies, postpaid, and subscription blanks furnished free on request to news agents or persons desiring to raise clubs.

The above rates include in all cases the prepayment of postage at this office.

Remit through your postoffice by money order or by registered letter—all addressed and made payable to

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

Washington, D. C.

Advertisements.

NATIONAL.—Henry Irving.
FOREIGN.—Charles Wyndham.
COMIQUE.—Harry Monague.
DIME MUSIC.—Mallin and evening performance.
LINCOLN HALL.—Performances at 2 and 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1884.

A CALL has been issued by the republican campaign committee of Philadelphia for a primary election on the eighteenth instant to choose delegates to the state convention. The principle of district representation is recognized in the call, and the delegates to the Chicago convention are to be chosen by the delegates to the state convention from the several congressional districts of the city, acting as district conventions.

UNDER the lead of Mr. Randall the house of representatives yesterday refused to include in the naval appropriation bill an item of \$140,000 to purchase guns for the new steel cruisers now being constructed. This amendment was offered by Mr. Dorsheimer, a democrat, who has quite as good a chance of being nominated for the presidency as Mr. Randall has, and if he should ever become commander and chief of the army and navy it may be safely assumed from the tone of his speech yesterday that he will not send ships-of-war to sea without guns. An amendment offered by Mr. Belford, which makes forty naval officers available for professors at educational institutions if they are wanted, was adopted.

IN the absence of any more startling sensation, the New York Herald publishes a statement made by Col. Charles Woolley, on the authority of Smith M. Wood, to the effect that when the electoral count was pending in 1877 Mr. Cookling denounced the decision of the electoral commission in the Louisiana case as infamous, and had agreed to oppose it in the senate, but subsequently changed his mind and went to Baltimore to avoid voting on the question. Mr. Cookling's attention being directed to this statement before it was published, he said that the whole story was a fable; that he never intended nor promised to vote against the decision in the Louisiana case, and that he would be glad to see any man who claimed to have heard him express any such intention or make any such promise. This bit of fiction has been going the rounds of the democratic newspapers for seven years, and Mr. Cookling has at last taken the trouble to brand it as a ridiculous lie.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook is sometimes called a "muscular Christian," and if there is any truth in the published story of his treatment of a brother minister in Keene, N. H., some days ago, the title is not entirely inappropriate. It is said that when at Keene, to fulfill a lecture engagement, Mr. Cook promised Mr. Price, pastor of the Second Congregational church of that town, to assist him at the regular weekly prayer meeting, which was to be held an hour before the lecture. Mr. Price, according to engagement, called at Mr. Cook's hotel at 7 o'clock p. m. and knocked at his door. Instead of receiving him courteously, Mr. Cook came to the door, applied abusive epithets to him, and finally laid violent hands on him and pushed him away. Mr. Cook says that after tea he laid down to take a little nap, and that Mr. Price came to his door fifteen minutes before the time agreed on. He got up and told him to go away, but he persisted in knocking. Mr. Cook thereupon stepped out into the hall

collared the preacher, and pushed him away, remarking at the same time that Mr. Price was the roughest man he had seen in six months. This is Mr. Cook's own version of the affair; that given by persons who were at the hotel puts him in a far worse light. Mr. Cook is fond of quoting the golden rule in his lectures, but he seems to have forgotten it on this occasion.

The Baltimore Scandal.

An explanation of the somewhat painful "unpleasantness" in high-toned democratic circles in Baltimore will be found in the news columns of to-day's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. The main facts of the scandal are easily understood. George S. Brown, a millionaire banker, and William Keyser, a millionaire iron dealer, undertook to reform the democratic party in Baltimore. In connection with other democrats of wealth and prominence, they got up an independent movement in 1882, nominated a judiciary ticket in opposition to the regular democratic ticket, and elected their candidates.

Chastened by this defeat the democratic bosses made promises of future good behavior, and, as a pledge of their sincerity, agreed to make Mr. Brown chairman of their main political committee, and Mr. Keyser chairman of their executive committee. This arrangement worked very well until an important office was to be filled, and then trouble began. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, a gentleman who is more popular with the "boys" than with the swallow-tailed democrats, secured the nomination for mayor through the agency of the primaries. The two gentlemen who, for the time being, were at the head of the party organization hesitated about supporting him, but were won over by promises of an honest administration of the city government.

During the campaign it was discovered that Gen. Latrobe had a very rich and influential man at his back, to wit, Mr. Robert Garrett. A rumor also went abroad to the effect that Mr. Garrett was to control all the mayor's appointments. After the election Gen. Brown and Mr. Keyser made an effort to have Mr. Taylor retained as city collector. Mayor Latrobe would make no promise, and finally threw upon his friend, Mr. Garrett, the responsibility of making a change in the collector's office. Mr. Keyser says that Mayor Latrobe told him that he (Latrobe) was under great obligations to Mr. Garrett; that the expenses of the campaign had been borne equally by Mr. Garrett and himself, each contributing \$12,000, and that he had promised to allow Mr. Garrett to name the city collector.

Mayor Latrobe denies that there was any corrupt bargain between him and Mr. Garrett. From the guarded language in which he makes the denial, however, it would seem that he admits the payment of \$12,000 by Mr. Garrett toward his campaign expenses. Gen. Brown says that Mayor Latrobe has been guilty of duplicity and falsehood. Mayor Latrobe says that he could have secured and retained the friendship of Gen. Brown by allowing him to appoint the city collector. Mr. Garrett, who is in New York, sent a dispatch to Mayor Latrobe yesterday, in which he says that Gen. Brown, in his account of the interview with him, has so warped and distorted what was said as to practically deprive his version of the conversation of every vestige of truth. And thus the quarrel stands.

Randall and Protection.

That so goodly a number of the democratic party of the Keystone State have renounced the free trade vagaries of their party is a hopeful symptom of righteousness on their part, and one, too, which makes it evident that a strong element of that party rightfully belongs to the republicans and ought not longer to train under banners which are foreign to their principles and convictions. The long-continued vacillation of that party on tariff questions could, indeed, lead to but one end—namely, that sooner or later the northern protective democrats, under wise leadership, should drift from their party moorings to land on republican shores. That time seems to be near at hand.

Even now the free trade faction, exasperated by the scruples on tariff matters which beset northern members of the house, have unwisely set their guns against their brethren, and are daily urging them to a departure from the pastures of democracy. The friction engendered from the first by these warring camps was intense, but patience ceased to be a virtue long ago, and the protective wing of the democratic party may soon learn to act upon the suggestions so lavishly expended in an effort to drive them from the ranks.

Samuel J. Randall and the partisans he represents find themselves at complete war with their fellows on the one question which now divides the parties. Let them call themselves by their proper party name. We have room for all like them if they be true and honest in the protective policies they have avowed. If protection to American industry and to American labor is as sectional as appears upon the surface, so be it. The republican party can meet the issue—meet it if need be by the strength of all that is worthy of consideration in the democratic party as it now exists.

ONE fruitful source of political corruption in New York city will soon cease to exist. Both branches of the legislature have passed a bill taking from the board of aldermen all control over the mayor's appointments, and it is not likely that Gov. Cleveland will interpose the executive veto. Hereafter the mayor of the city has been obliged to nominate such persons for executive positions as the aldermen were willing to confirm, and the judgment which they passed was usually a very poor test of the fitness and capacity of the nominees. The New York aldermen as a body represent the lowest stratum of politics, and by the abuse of the confirming power have done a great deal toward debasing the tone of political morals.

In passing a bill for the completion of warships, and deliberately refusing to provide for arming them, the democratic house has given an exhibition of characteristic party immobility. The country will take note of such an evidence of impotency. It is to the credit of Mr. Dorsheimer that he was able to rise above the narrow dictates of partisanship and

patriotically take a position that Mr. Randall may yet regret he did not occupy. In this business there is one thing that is very clear, and that is that the responsibility for failing to adequately provide for the national defense is squarely placed upon the democracy. It is, however, strictly in line with their habitual hostility to broad national requirements.

MR. WAYNE MACVEIGH, ex-attorney general, modestly defines the difference between himself and President Arthur to be the difference between a sentimental politician and a practical politician. There are other points of difference, obvious to the casual observer, which would naturally not occur to Mr. Macveigh, or, if they did, which he would refrain from mentioning.

FROM the nature of the vote in the senate upon the amendment of the house designed to restrict the former body in the expenditure of its contingent fund, it may be safely inferred that the senate is determined to maintain its independence.

MR. MORRISON'S bill for a strictly horizontal revision of the tariff will be reported to the house next Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—IRVING AS SHYLOCK.

Mr. Irving's fourth performance at the National Theatre was an impersonation of Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," and as a whole it was a disappointment. There was nothing traditional about the interpretation, but it seemed to us that in endeavoring to get away as far as possible from the conventional actor went beyond the bounds. The entire corner-stone of his conception was a deep hatred of Antonio and a thirst for revenge. There is nothing in it to indicate the better nature of the Jew, with perhaps the single exception of the tenderness with which he cherished the memory of his wife, as shown by the value which he placed upon her love token. A wealth of affection came with the words, "It was my turquoise; I had it of Leah when I was a bachelor; I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys." Our chief objection to Mr. Irving's Shylock is that he would make us believe that all the while he had some information that Antonio's plans would miscarry, and that as soon as the bond was signed he felt as though the pound of flesh was his own. This was brought into overwhelming prominence, and, while it may have added some picturesqueness to the impersonation, it was totally out of keeping with the character as we understand it. Undoubtedly Shylock thought he was returning good for evil when he assisted Antonio to furnish the money to his friend Bassanio, for Antonio says that there was "much kindness in a Jew." Mr. Irving's Shylock is a well considered assumption, whose definite outlines are quite sharply contrasted, but it is the very simplicity of his conception to which we enter a part of our objection. Shylock was a man-sided Jew. Mr. Irving would have us believe that hatred, loathing, and revenge were his sole attributes. He is the best in the first scene with his dealing with Antonio; the simulation of passionate hatred, mingled with polite respect, and toward the last where he carries out his scheme for vengeance, were portions of the play which gave the actor full swing for his eccentric historic genius. Deeply suggestive was his bearing toward Antonio where he touches him, as though to intimate that the pound of flesh should come from near the heart.

The "trial scene" was grandly given, and toward its close Shylock's words, "I am content," were rendered with a dignity evidently intended to cover his deep disappointment and baffled rage. The little scene where Shylock gazes at his taunting just before leaving the stage was a marvelous exhibition. Never did an actor express with the eye a more ferocious and furious look than that which Mr. Irving's Shylock shot at Gratiano. Mr. Irving is one of the few great actors who have played on this side of the Atlantic, and we are aware that his intellectuality is a guarantee that he has a reason for everything he does on the stage; but we say it with all candor and modesty that in our judgment his Shylock is not to be compared with that of Edwin Booth, and does not even rank with that familiar to our theatergoers as presented by Mr. Lawrence Barrett. Miss Terry's Portia was indeed the grandest feature of the evening's performance. She gave us a fresh, graceful, ladylike, winsome interpretation which thrilled the cord of sympathy between her and her audience. It was, however, in the scene of pure comedy that the lady was seen at her best. The interview with Nerissa, where the question of disguise is spoken of, and the episode of pretended anger with Bassanio, in the fifth act, were deliciously rendered. In the court scene her delivery of these lines was the most noticeable of the entire performance:

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath.

Miss Terry gave an entirely new reading, strongly marking the distinction between straining and dropping, the difference between a chilling mist and a refreshing and invigorating dew. Her impersonation was one as a whole which deserves our unqualified approval. Certainly we have no actress on our boards who has equaled it. The remainder of the cast played carefully, and as a rule very satisfactorily. Mr. Terrier, however, seemed ill at ease as Bassanio, and the quality of his work was by no means up to the standard which he set for himself in his previous performances. Mr. Irving deserves the heartfelt thanks of every true lover of the Shakespearian drama for the faithful and generally accurate presentation of the original text. Shylock's scene with the Goaler is seldom played, and the fifth act is too often cut by our American tragedians in order to tag on a farce or a comedy at the end of the tragedy. The stage setting was well-nigh faultless, if we are to except the fact that the scenery showed the results of wear and travel. Every grouping showed the touch of the true artist, and it is not out of place here to say bluntly that outside of Miss Terry's performance, the company relied quite as much upon their surroundings for success as upon any intrinsic merit in their acting. The scene in the second act of Shylock's house by a bridge was a beautiful picture. The "sober house" was set on the right, beyond which was a bridge spanning a canal, lighted by a crimson lamp. Over this bridge gay troops of maskers rushed with song and laughter. Shylock, gazing at Jessica, bade her "shut doors after her," and spoke his "Fast bind, fast bind," Lorenzo carries off the "Gentle Jewess" in the midst of a gay throng of merry-makers, just as a gondola, decorated with lanterns, is rowed under the bridge, and its occupants give forth most entrancing music. The curtain was then lowered for an instant, and raised again to show Shylock slowly returning homeward, and the act ends as the Jew gives three knocks at his door without

a word being spoken. This innovation was extremely effective, and, in our judgment, amply justifiable. The moonlight scene in the fifth act was a most charming conceit, and throughout the play appropriate music was employed with superb results. Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were repeatedly recalled in answer to the demands of an appreciative and brilliant audience. Among the notables present were President Arthur and his sister, Mrs. McElroy, who occupied one of the lower boxes. This evening "Much Ado About Nothing" will be played, with Mr. Irving as Benedick and Miss Terry as Beatrice.

FORD'S—CHARLES WYNDHAM.

The Wyndham company repeated "Dedicate Ground" and "Where's the Cat?" to one of the largest audiences they have had. The presentation of these plays was artistic and finished. To-night "Ruth's Romance" and "The Great Divorce Case" will be played.

THE BISCHOFF CONCERT.

To-night the Bischoff concert at the Congregational church will present an unusually interesting programme.

ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

There were two of them at the National last night to hear Irving. One was a veritable Englishman, tall and broad-shouldered, with curly yellow hair parted on the chin and a ruddy color on his cheeks, suggestive of rare chops and frowning 'n'f-and-n'f. The other was the American nickel-plated imitation, with an old young face, an incipient mutton-chop whisker, bangs, and with a sort of exaggerated accent, which smacked of seven dials and Potomac provincialisms. They passed out at the end of the second act and in the lobby discussed the play and a couple of mild cigarettes.

The Englishman told in a round, vigorous voice of Miss Terry's triumphs in London, and when he had concluded the imitation article thought proper to exclaim. In tones that were weak and piping, but very tender, very yearning, it said:

"Miss Terry is a perfect goddess, ye know, and I shan't forget how she looked in that last scene. No indeed (sliding off into the vernacular): I seen when she stepped off 'n' the kyars that she was a hummer, and I struck right out to git seats. Ume-r-r (dropping back to Bow-bell's accent). Baw Jove! I have received an impression that will last for years and years."

The tall Englishman heard the snicker of a score of the bystanders, and he screwed his eyes into his left optic and gorgonzola the dunder with a stony British stare. Then said, "Good night, I've smoked enough."

The ticket speculators did not make a hit on the four nights of alleged Italian grand opera that Manager Abbey gave us last week. One of them says: "I went in strong on the opera, and bought \$300 worth of season tickets, covering the very best places in the house. Well, they didn't sell well. People got stuck on going way up into the gallery; said the sound ascended, and could hear better there. I had to put down prices below Sam Kinley, and then got stuck for over a 100 sold. Thought I would play it the other way on Irving, and I put in early and pre-empted a front-row in the cock-loft for the first night. Got stuck for \$13 more. Now, it may work in New York, but people here won't stand a raise of two bits for even the front row in the orchestra. I'm gwine to hucksterin' it to git even."

Mr. Randall said to an intimate friend last evening: "The Morrison bill will have no chance in the house, and even should it pass in that body, it would be overwhelmingly defeated in the senate. It can be put down as settled beyond all doubt there will be no tariff legislation during the present session. There will be some efforts made by members from wool growing districts to secure more protection, but it will be impossible to do anything for them. They will have to grin and bear it, consoled by the reflection that they are suffering for the good of the party. We can't afford to open up any question bearing upon the tariff. At least, not this year."

"There's going to be a red-hot row over the nomination of Vandervell to be pension agent at Philadelphia," said the Pennsylvania statesman. "You see Judge Kelley and others of the delegation went to the President and protested against Mr. Vandervell's name being sent to the senate. It was no use, however, and he has been nominated."

"What are they going to do about it?" "Well, I believe Judge Kelley is going to see the President and formally notify him of his intention to go before the senate committee on pensions and oppose the nomination. You see, Senator Mitchell is chairman of that committee on pensions, and it would look as if there would be no difficulty for the opponents of Vandervell. And perhaps there would not be had not the name of Mr. Valentine been sent in along with that of Mr. Vandervell."

"Well, who is Mr. Valentine?"

"Oh, he's Senator Mitchell's friend."

"No, I have no local rows in my district," said the representative of the Utica (N. Y.) district, "and I don't expect any until we have a democratic administration." "And when will that be reached?" queried the scribe. "I am afraid not within the next four years. We had some show at the beginning of this session, but we have managed this matter of the tariff in such a way that I don't believe the democratic party will have a ghost of a chance in the approaching campaign."

THE HORIZONTAL CUT.

An Epitome of Mr. Morrison's Much-Talked-Of New Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill which the ways and means committee have agreed upon, and which Mr. Morrison will report on Monday next, provides that on and after July 1, 1884, the rates of duty to be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the tariff act of March 3, 1883, shall be as follows:

On all the articles mentioned in schedule I, which includes all cotton and cotton goods; in schedule J, which includes all hemp, jute, and flax goods; in schedule K, which includes all wool and woollens; in schedule L, which includes all metals; in schedule M, which includes all books, papers, and other articles of this character; in schedule N, which covers sugar, molasses, and articles of like character; in schedule O, covering tobacco; in schedule P, which includes wood and wooden ware (except as otherwise provided); in schedule Q, which includes provisions; in schedule R, which includes sundries other than precious stones, salt, coal, and linseed oil; and in schedule S, which includes all chemical products, and the content of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally. It provides, however, that none of the articles included in schedule I shall pay a higher rate of duty than 40 per cent. ad valorem, in schedule K higher than 60 per centum, and in schedule C higher than 50 per centum. It provides that the rate of duty on cut, polished, plate glass (unsilvered, exceeding 24 by 36 inches square), on green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered and uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed green and colored bottle glass, not cut, engraved, or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and on all the articles subject to ad valorem duty

in schedule B, which includes earthenware, and glassware shall be 80 per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally.

It provides, however, that nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which said article was dutiable under "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1881, commonly called the "tariff bill," and that when any existing law any of said articles are grouped together and made dutiable at one rate, then nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty below the highest rate at which any article in such group was dutiable under said act of March 2, 1881.

It provides that after the first of July, 1884, the rate of duty to be paid on all unpollished iron or steel sheets or plates, or tapers (not coated with tin or lead, or with mixture of which these metals is a component part), by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and tappers' tin, and on lined or enameled, shall be 80 per cent. ad valorem, and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally.

It adds the following list of articles to the present free list: Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, or in bulk; coal, slack or culm; bituminous or shale; timber, hemlock and sawed, and timber used in building wharves; timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber (except white oak, white wood, spruce, fir, and wood, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, lastblocks, wagon blocks, or blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn, or sawed only; staves of wood of all kinds, pickets and palings, laths, shingles, pine clapboards, spruce clapboards, wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

It provides, however, that in the case of bituminous or shale coal, the exemption from duty shall not apply to coal imported from the Dominion of Canada until that government shall have exempted from the payment of duty all coal imported into that country from the United States.

KEIFER VS. BOYNTON.

The Defense Closes Its Case and the Committee Adjourns Until Next Week.

In the Keifer-Boynton investigation yesterday John A. Sloan, of Washington, was the first witness called. He testified to the general bad reputation of J. W. Elder in this city. He never had any difficulty with Mr. Elder. Would not believe him under oath.

Representatives Jordan, of the second Ohio district, and Rosecrans, and E. M. Johnson, a lawyer of Cincinnati, testified that Gen. Boynton's reputation for truthfulness was especially good.

Harry Smith, court clerk, and Representatives Hill, of Illinois, and Follett also testified to the same effect. His good reputation was further attested by F. D. Singleton, of Colorado, and Senator Hawley. The latter considered Gen. Boynton especially and rather combatively honest.

Mr. Keifer was recalled, and was asked by Mr. Ramsey at whose request he wrote a letter to the attorney general in January last in behalf of Mr. Elder. The witness replied that he did not remember.

Mr. Ramsey then closely examined the witness as to the fact of his paying \$100 to Elder in order to settle a board bill at the States hotel. The witness was asked that he had given \$100 to Elder for any specific purpose, but admitted that he had given Mr. Coleman about \$70 to pay Elder for his expenses and time; but he emphatically told that he did not pay a cent to anyone for his testimony.

Charles S. Garfield was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Ramsey, and after close questioning the witness admitted that he was arrested in DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1879 or 1880. He was indicted for burglary.

To Mr. Coleman: The case was nolle prossed, and he was innocent of the charge. W. B. Belding, proprietor of the United States hotel, produced a card which was given to him by a man on Saturday a young man—he did not know whom—he gave him a check for \$70 on Elder's account. Elder had promised him some days before that a man would pay witness's bill.

Mr. Coleman then went voluntarily on the stand and made a statement in regard to the payment of the money to Elder. He said that when preparing the case he wished to know whether Mr. Garfield remembered the conversation between Boynton and Elder, and he sent Elder to Cleveland to see Garfield. He gave Elder \$50 to pay his expenses, but when he returned he told him (Coleman) that he had paid out more than \$50 in expenses, and that his landlord was very pressing. Elder said that \$70 would be enough, and Coleman had given that sum to the clerk of the United States hotel.

Mr. Don Prentiss, a messenger of the senate, was sworn and examined. He was asked if he knew Elder, to which he replied in the affirmative. What is his reputation for truth and veracity? "Not good at all, sir; not good at all."

Brewster Cameron, general agent of the department of justice, produced and identified a letter from the files of the department.

Mr. Ramsey was asked what he expected to prove by the letter. He replied that he wished to show that Elder sought employment in the department, ostensibly to assist the government in the star route trials, but in reality to assist the other side.

The letter was read as follows: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1884.—HOW BRYAN MINNIE BREWSTER, ATTORNEY GENERAL—My Dear Sir: I am well acquainted with John W. Elder, who has presented this letter to you very recently for him that he is reliable in all respects, and I ask of you as a personal favor to give him a hearing on the matter about which he writes. I don't know what it is, but I assure you that he does not wish to impose on you in any way. Yours, with high esteem, W. B. CAMERON.

This letter was referred to witnesses, and the latter consulted with Inspector Woodward and with others, among them Mr. Merrick, Gen. Boynton, and Gen. Keifer. Gen. Keifer said he thought he had written the letter, and the solicitation of Mr. Townsend, of Ohio. He had never heard anything against Mr. Elder. Witnesses called Gen. Keifer's attention to the fact that Mr. Elder's reputation had been shown not to be good, whereupon Gen. Keifer, as witness remembered, said he thought the department was able to take care of itself. Witness was of the impression he had told Gen. Keifer that Mr. Elder was said to have some connection with a house of prostitution. Witnesses told Gen. Keifer that Mr. Elder claimed to have managed Gen. Keifer's canvass for the speakership, and that Gen. Keifer was therefore under obligations to Mr. Elder. Gen. Keifer said that was false. Gen. Keifer was discharged, and Mr. Ramsey said to the chairman: "That is all; the defense has closed." The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock next Tuesday.

Public Spirit.

In the house committee on public buildings and grounds yesterday a favorable report was directed on a resolution authorizing the placing in the Capitol of a model of the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue.

To Command New York Navy Yard.

Commodore S. P. Quackenbush will probably be ordered to relieve Commodore Uphur in command of the New York navy yard on the thirty-first instant.

"Last in Bed Blows Out the Light."

Fitting Chronicle Telegraph.

Old Uncle Ploughlight and his wife were holding a sort of love feast the other night, recounting old times. As the worthy couple slowly prepared to retire they went over the days gone by in a highly entertaining manner.

"Do you know, 'Riah, I feel just as young as I ever did," said Uncle Ploughlight, exuberantly.

"So do I, Knuch," sprily responded Aunt 'Riah.

Then a thought suddenly occurred to Uncle Ploughlight, and wheeling on his heel he cried out:

"Last in bed blows out the light!" and made a plunge for his side of the couch. His wife, though taken by surprise, was nothing behind him in sprightfulness, and their aged heads met about the middle of the bed with a startling thump. Aunt Ploughlight, rubbing the top of his head, muttered, "What two durned old fools we be, anyhow."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ONLY A MOTH.

Only a moth! Yet lovely this! Such as enrich pale hyacinths, And neutral tones of silver gray, Like moonlight on some mossy spray, Delight the eyes that at its rest And note the softness of its vest— Feathery bloom like velvet down Sheds from the peach for fairy gown.

Only a moth! Yet life's within, That loves the night, and so is kin To stars that gem the vaulted sky; From them it steals its glinting eye— This life that dies and lives again, And lends like them to mortal men A type and promise from the earth That death is but another birth. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE NOBLES MAIDEN.

O' and O' cried a pensive maid, To-day I am lonely, and I am sad, Affairs are looking gloomy now, Something will have to be done!

I think I almost could marry A man of some lower